Modulo 2 Adition (XOR)

+	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	0

Modulo 2 Multiplication (XOR)

*	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1

Figure 1

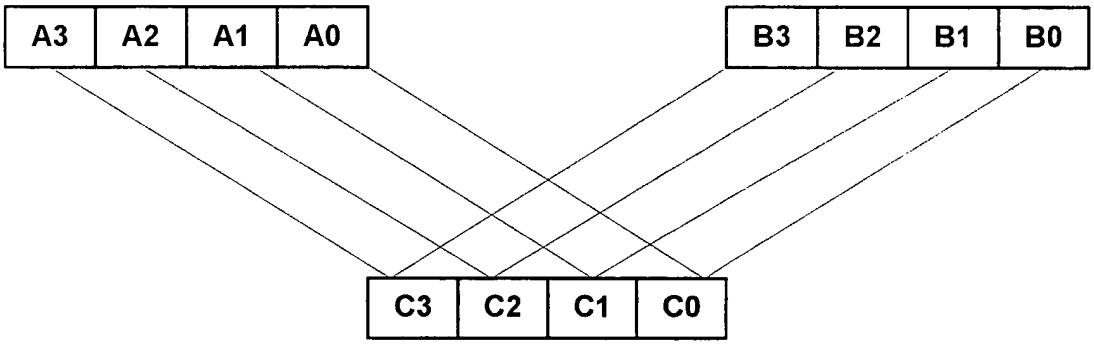


Figure 2

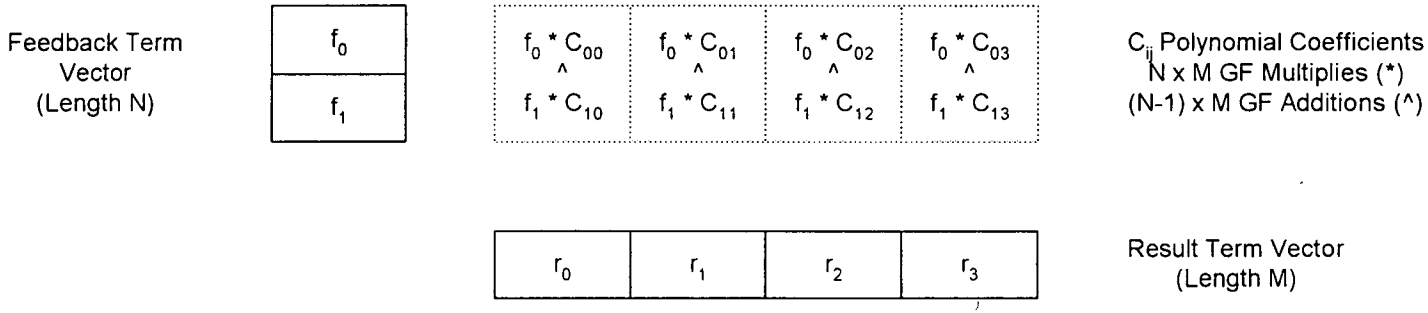

Feedback Term Vector (Length N)
f_0
f_1
$f_0 * C_{00}$ ^ $f_1 * C_{10}$
$f_0 * C_{01}$ ^ $f_1 * C_{11}$
$f_0 * C_{02}$ ^ $f_1 * C_{12}$
$f_0 * C_{03}$ ^ $f_1 * C_{13}$
C_{ij} Polynomial Coefficients
N x M GF Multiplies (*)
(N-1) x M GF Additions (^)
r_0
r_1
r_2
r_3
Result Term Vector (Length M)

Figure 3

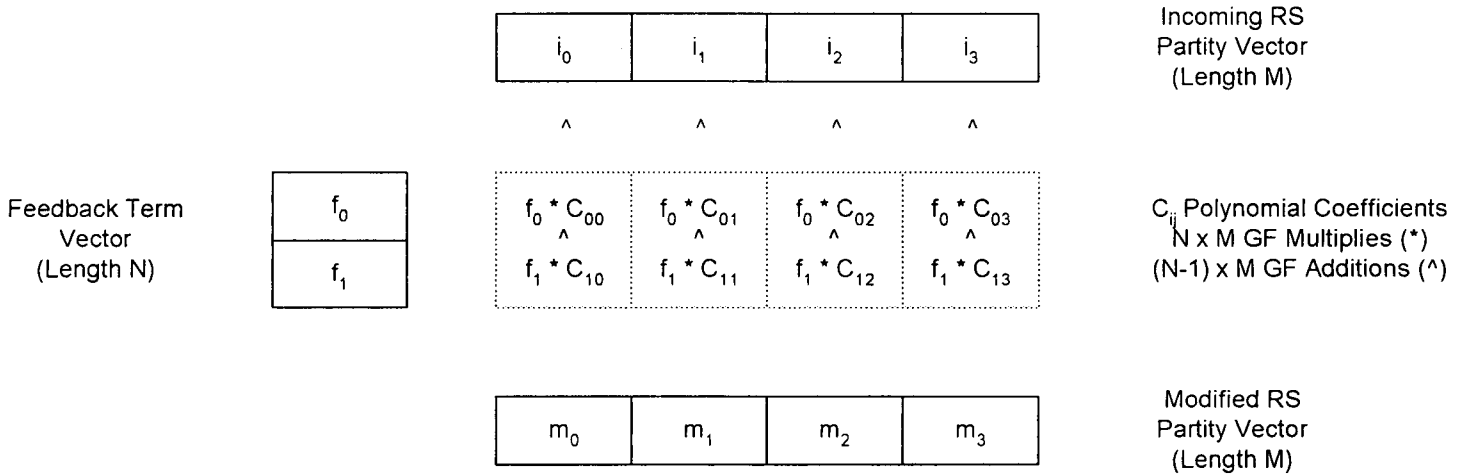

Incoming RS
Partity Vector
(Length M)
i0
i1
i2
i3
^
Feedback Term
Vector
(Length N)
f0
f1
f0 * C00
^
f1 * C10
f0 * C01
^
f1 * C11
f0 * C02
^
f1 * C12
f0 * C03
^
f1 * C13
Cij Polynomial Coefficients
N x M GF Multiplies (*)
(N-1) x M GF Additions (^)
m0
m1
m2
m3
Modified RS
Partity Vector
(Length M)

Figure 4

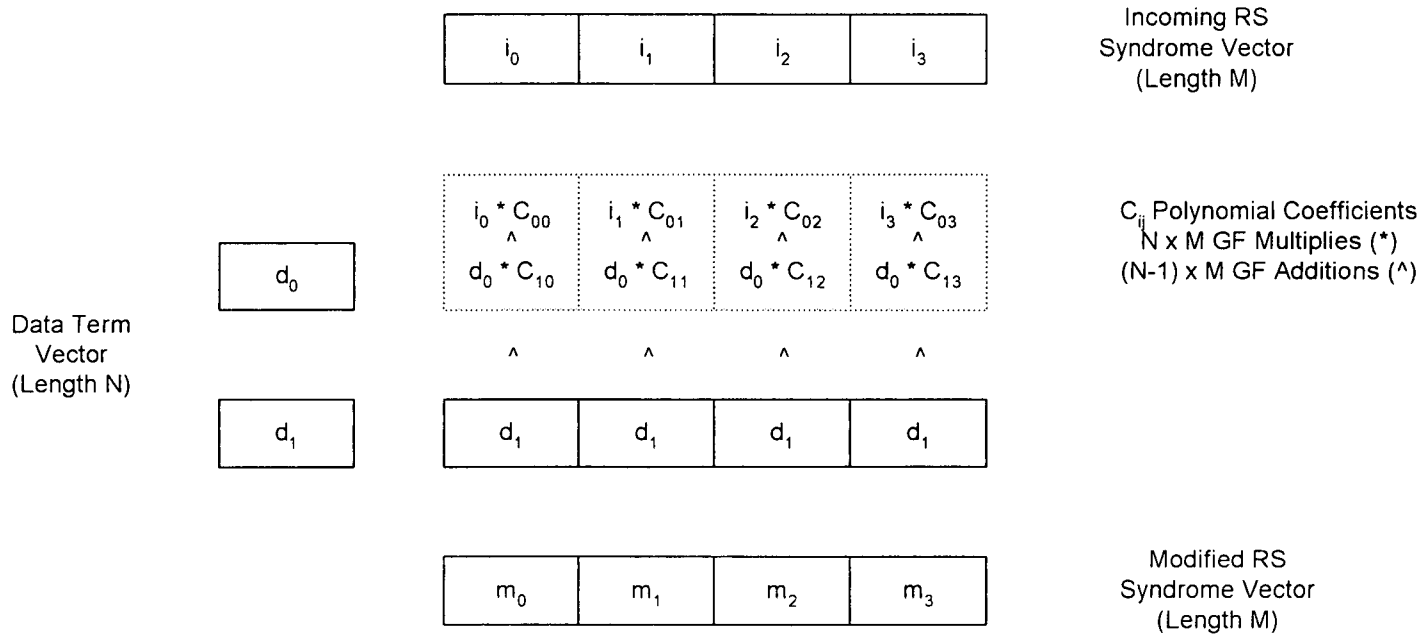
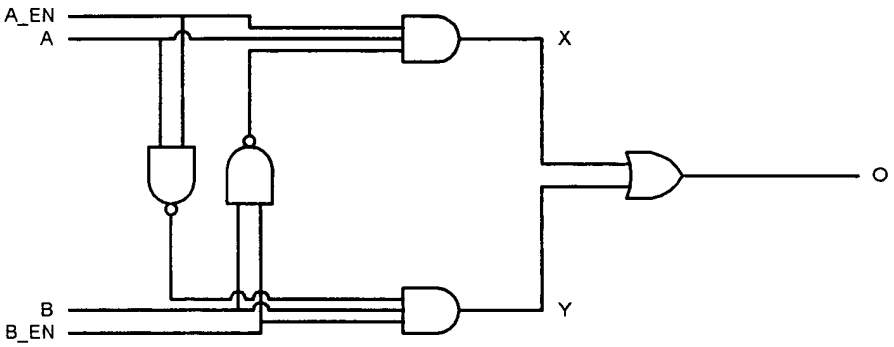
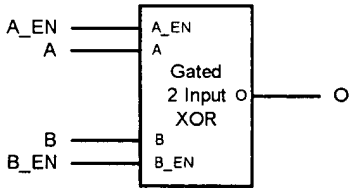

Incoming RS
Syndrome Vector
(Length M)
i_0 i_1 i_2 i_3
C_{ij} Polynomial Coefficients
N x M GF Multiplies (*)
(N-1) x M GF Additions (^)
$i_0 * C_{00}$ ^ $d_0 * C_{10}$
$i_1 * C_{01}$ ^ $d_0 * C_{11}$
$i_2 * C_{02}$ ^ $d_0 * C_{12}$
$i_3 * C_{03}$ ^ $d_0 * C_{13}$
Data Term
Vector
(Length N)
d_0
d_1
^ ^ ^ ^
d_1 d_1 d_1 d_1
Modified RS
Syndrome Vector
(Length M)
m_0 m_1 m_2 m_3

Figure 5



Gated 2 Input XOR Logic



Gated 2 Input XOR Symbol

A	B	A_EN	B_EN	X	Y	O	Notes
-	-	0	0	0	0	0	Block
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Pass A
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
1	1	1	0	1	0	1	
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	Pass B
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
1	1	0	1	0	1	1	
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
0	1	1	1	0	1	1	A ^ B
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	

Gated 2 Input XOR Truth Table

Figure 6

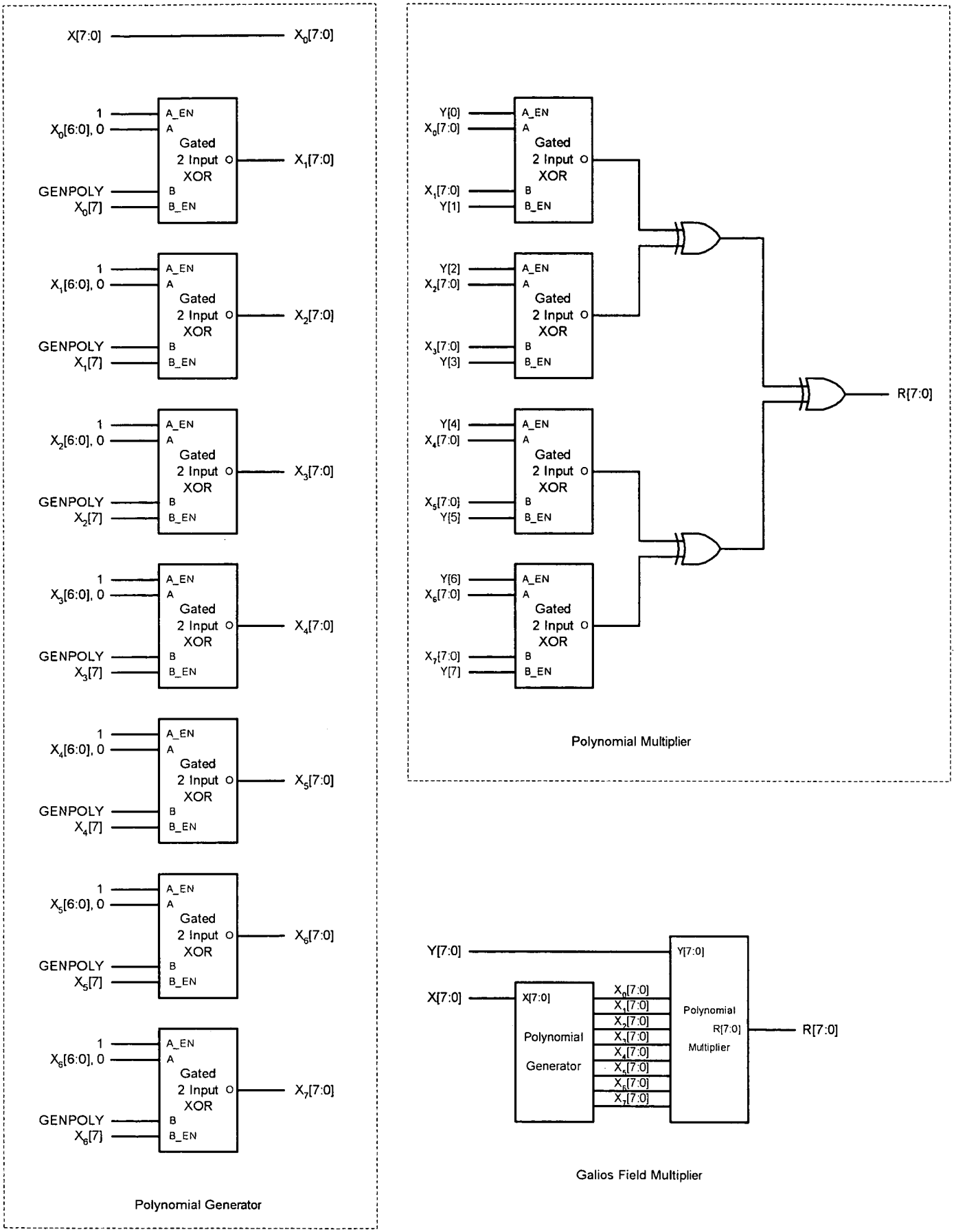

X[7:0]
X0[7:0]
1
X0[6:0], 0
GENPOLY
X0[7]
A_EN
A
Gated
2 Input
XOR
B
B_EN
O
X1[7:0]
X1[6:0], 0
X1[7]
X2[7:0]
X2[6:0], 0
X2[7]
X3[7:0]
X3[6:0], 0
X3[7]
X4[7:0]
X4[6:0], 0
X4[7]
X5[7:0]
X5[6:0], 0
X5[7]
X6[7:0]
X6[6:0], 0
X6[7]
X7[7:0]
Polynomial Generator
Y[0]
X0[7:0]
X1[7:0]
Y[1]
Y[2]
X2[7:0]
X3[7:0]
Y[3]
Y[4]
X4[7:0]
X5[7:0]
Y[5]
Y[6]
X6[7:0]
X7[7:0]
Y[7]
R[7:0]
Polynomial Multiplier
Y[7:0]
X[7:0]
Polynomial
Generator
Polynomial
R[7:0]
Multiplier
Galios Field Multiplier

Figure 7

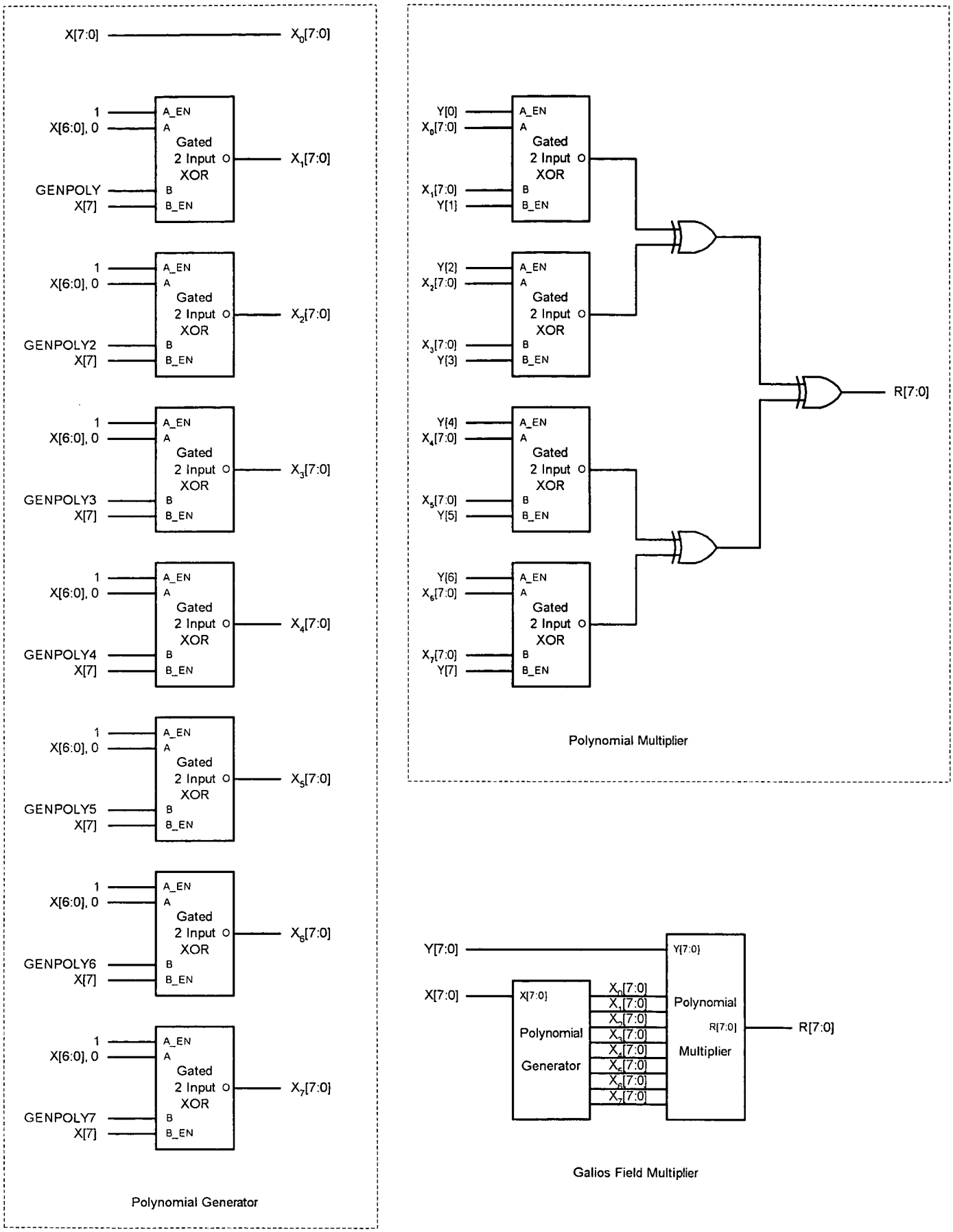
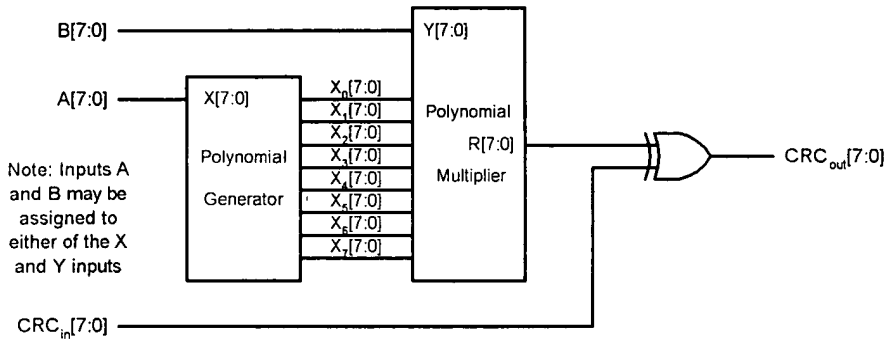

X[7:0]
X0[7:0]
1
X[6:0], 0
GENPOLY
X[7]
A_EN
A
Gated
2 Input
XOR
B
B_EN
X1[7:0]
GENPOLY2
X2[7:0]
GENPOLY3
X3[7:0]
GENPOLY4
X4[7:0]
GENPOLY5
X5[7:0]
GENPOLY6
X6[7:0]
GENPOLY7
X7[7:0]
Polynomial Generator
Y[0]
X0[7:0]
X1[7:0]
Y[1]
Y[2]
X2[7:0]
X3[7:0]
Y[3]
Y[4]
X4[7:0]
X5[7:0]
Y[5]
Y[6]
X6[7:0]
X7[7:0]
Y[7]
R[7:0]
Polynomial Multiplier
Y[7:0]
X[7:0]
Polynomial
Generator
Polynomial
Multiplier
Galios Field Multiplier

Figure 8



Scalar instruction: crc = crc ^ gf_mult (a, b)

As used in the example software, a is the feedback term and b is the polynomial term

Figure 9

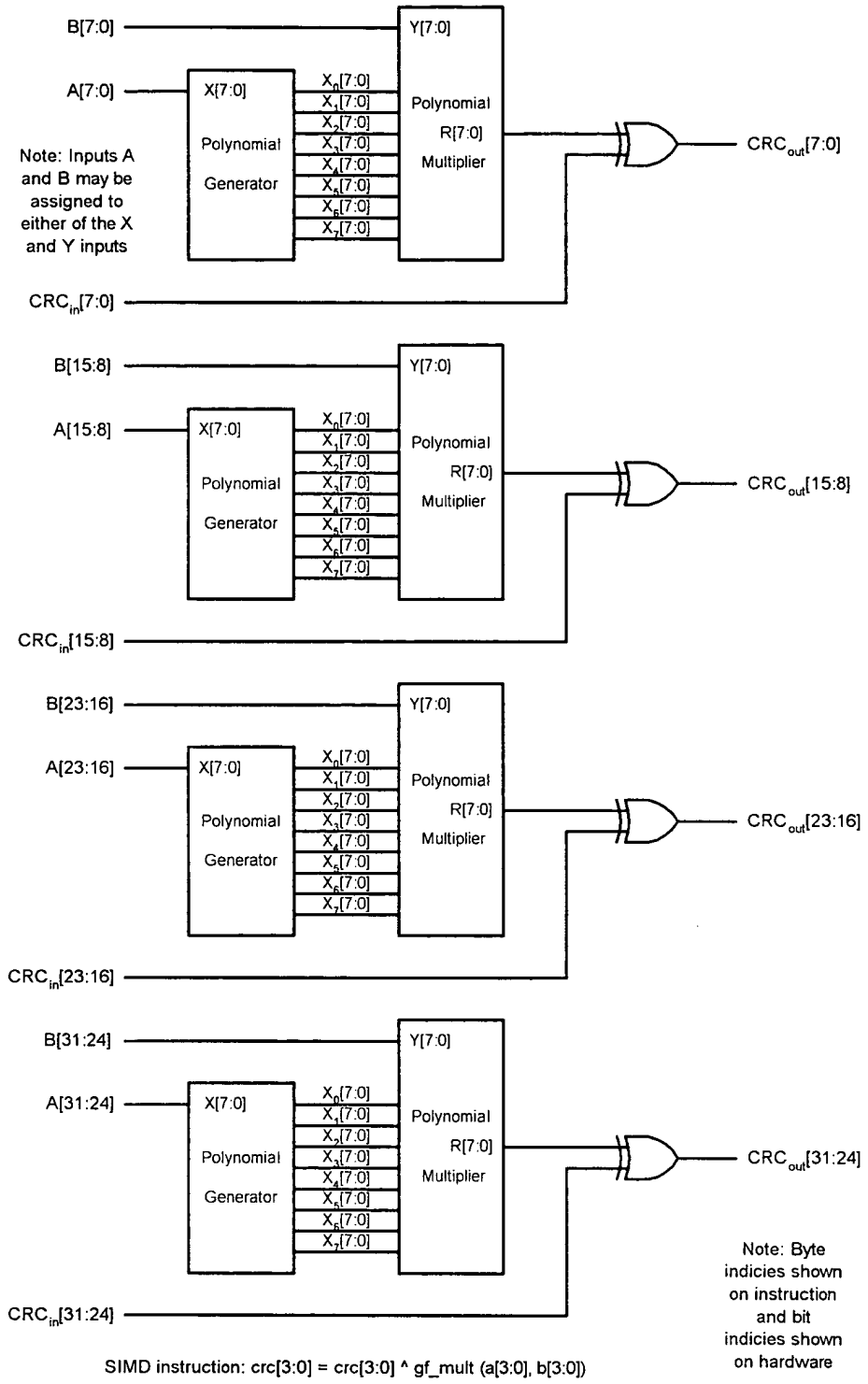
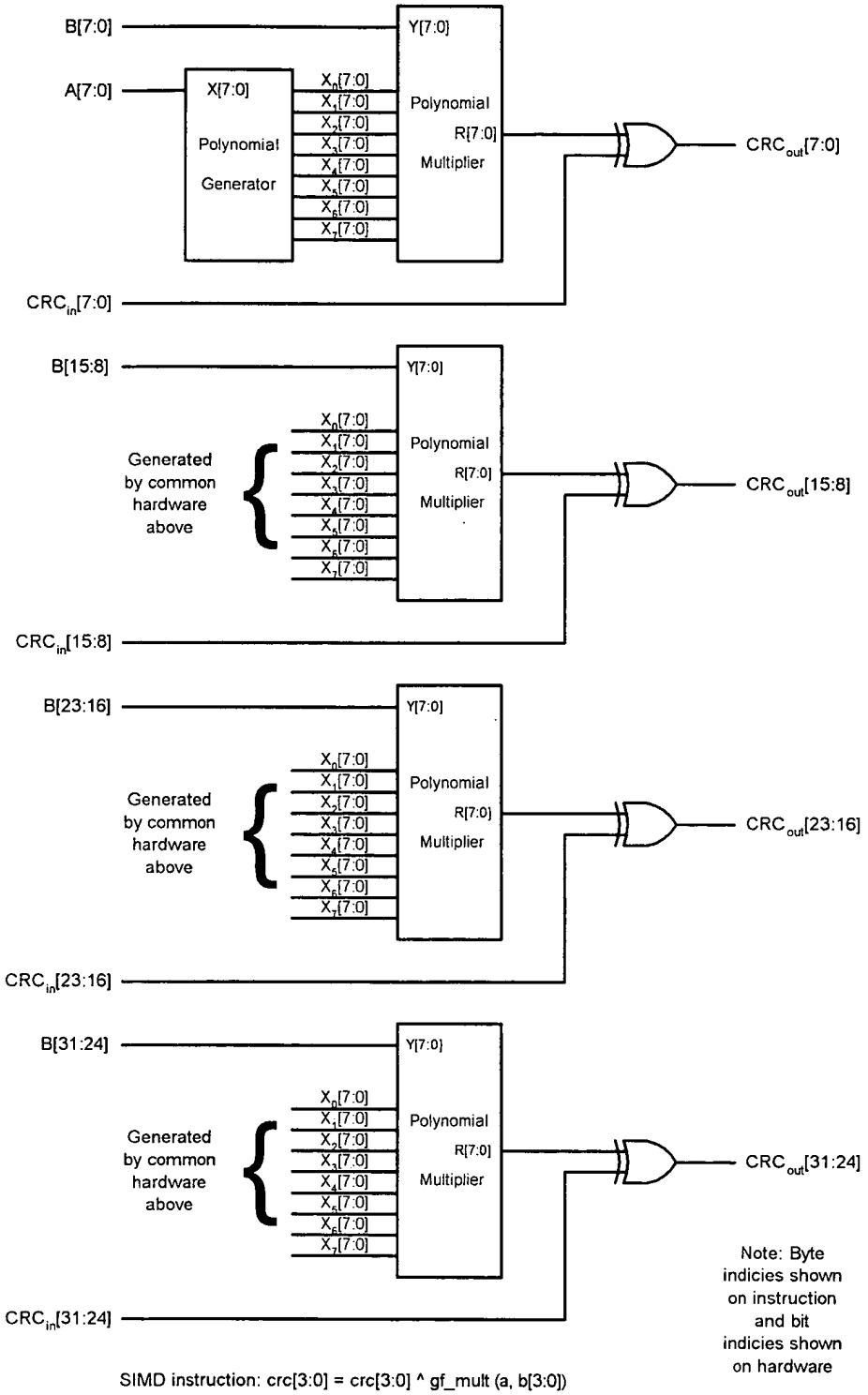

B[7:0]
A[7:0]
X[7:0]
Polynomial
Generator
X_n[7:0]
X_1[7:0]
X_2[7:0]
X_3[7:0]
X_4[7:0]
X_5[7:0]
X_6[7:0]
X_7[7:0]
Y[7:0]
Polynomial
R[7:0]
Multiplier
CRC_{out}[7:0]
Note: Inputs A and B may be assigned to either of the X and Y inputs
CRC_{in}[7:0]
B[15:8]
A[15:8]
CRC_{out}[15:8]
CRC_{in}[15:8]
B[23:16]
A[23:16]
CRC_{out}[23:16]
CRC_{in}[23:16]
B[31:24]
A[31:24]
CRC_{out}[31:24]
CRC_{in}[31:24]
Note: Byte indicies shown on instruction and bit indicies shown on hardware
SIMD instruction: crc[3:0] = crc[3:0] ^ gf_mult (a[3:0], b[3:0])

Figure 10



SIMD instruction: crc[3:0] = crc[3:0] ^ gf_mult (a, b[3:0])

As used in the example software, a is the byte feedback term
and b is a set of four polynomial terms

Figure 11

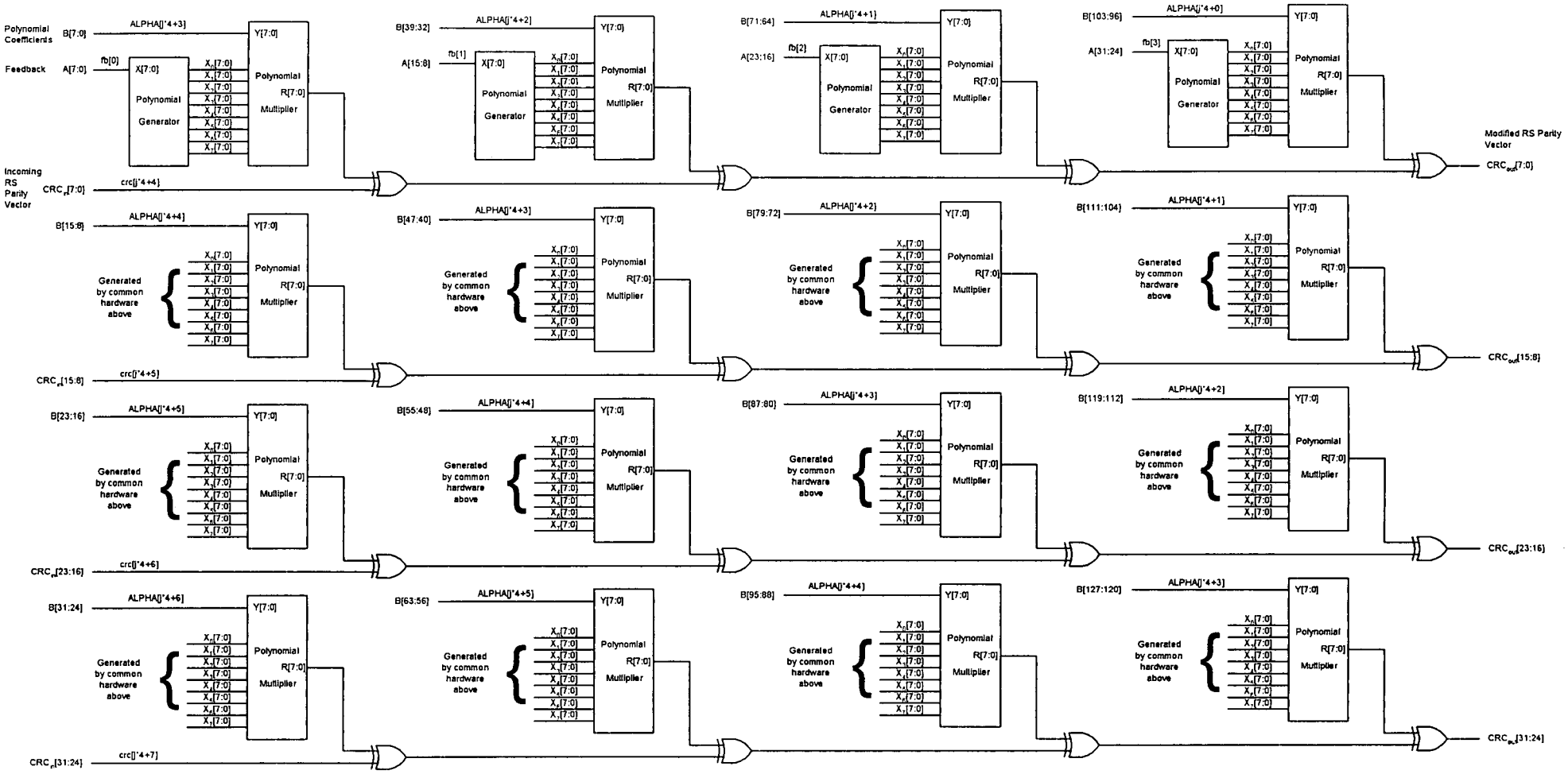
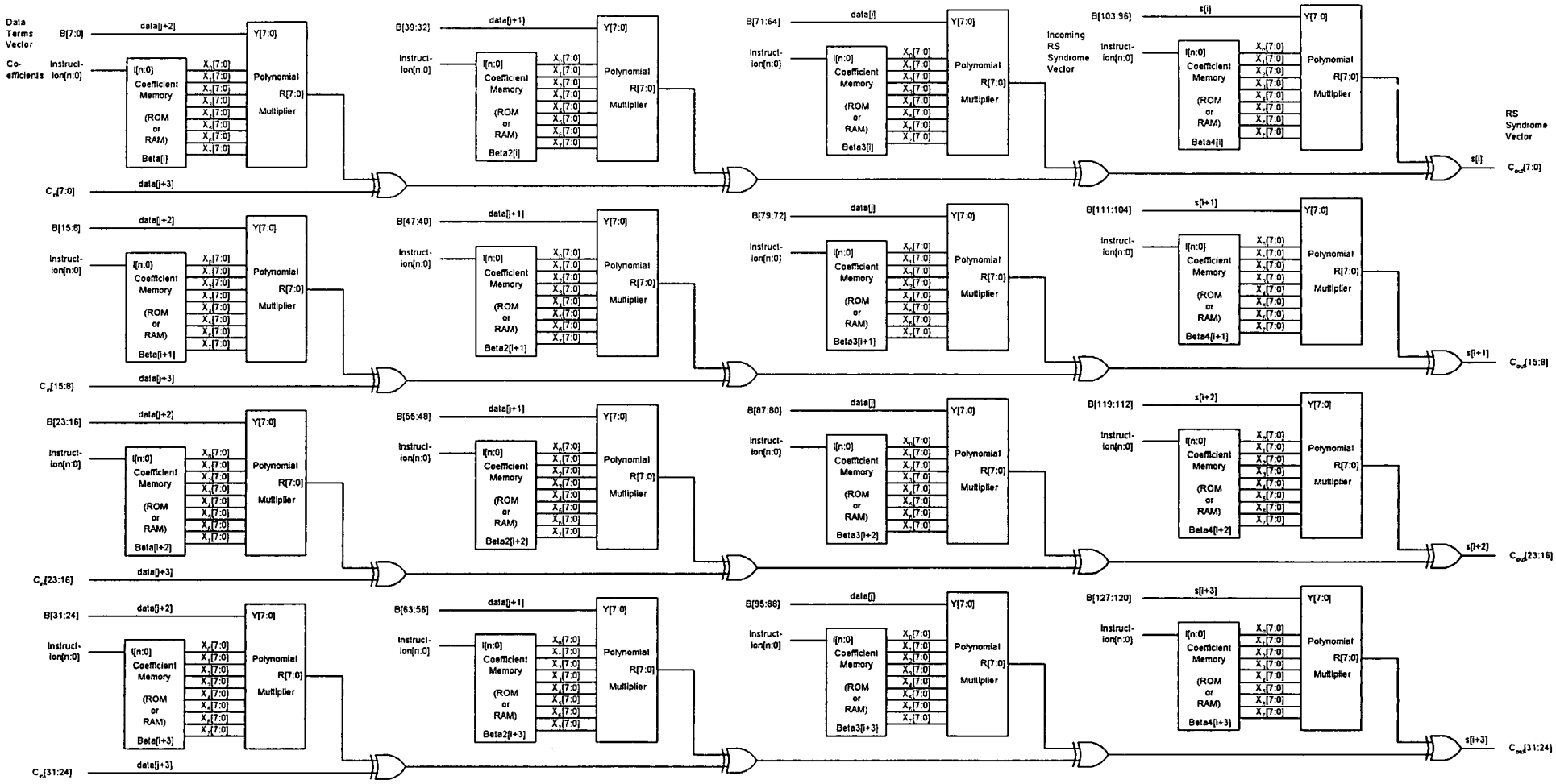

Polynomial Coefficients
Feedback
Incoming RS Parity Vector
Modified RS Parity Vector
Polynomial Generator
Polynomial Multiplier
Generated by common hardware above
GF Kernel instruction: crc[3:0] = crc[3:0] ^ gf_mult (a[3:0], b[15:0])
As used in the example software, a is a set of four byte feedback term and b is a set of sixteen polynomial terms
The set of sixteen polynomial terms could be referenced from a ROM as part of the GF Kernel instruction processor as only a small number of terms are necessary for each Reed Solomon coder type
Note: Byte indicies shown on instruction and bit indicies shown on hardware

Figure 12



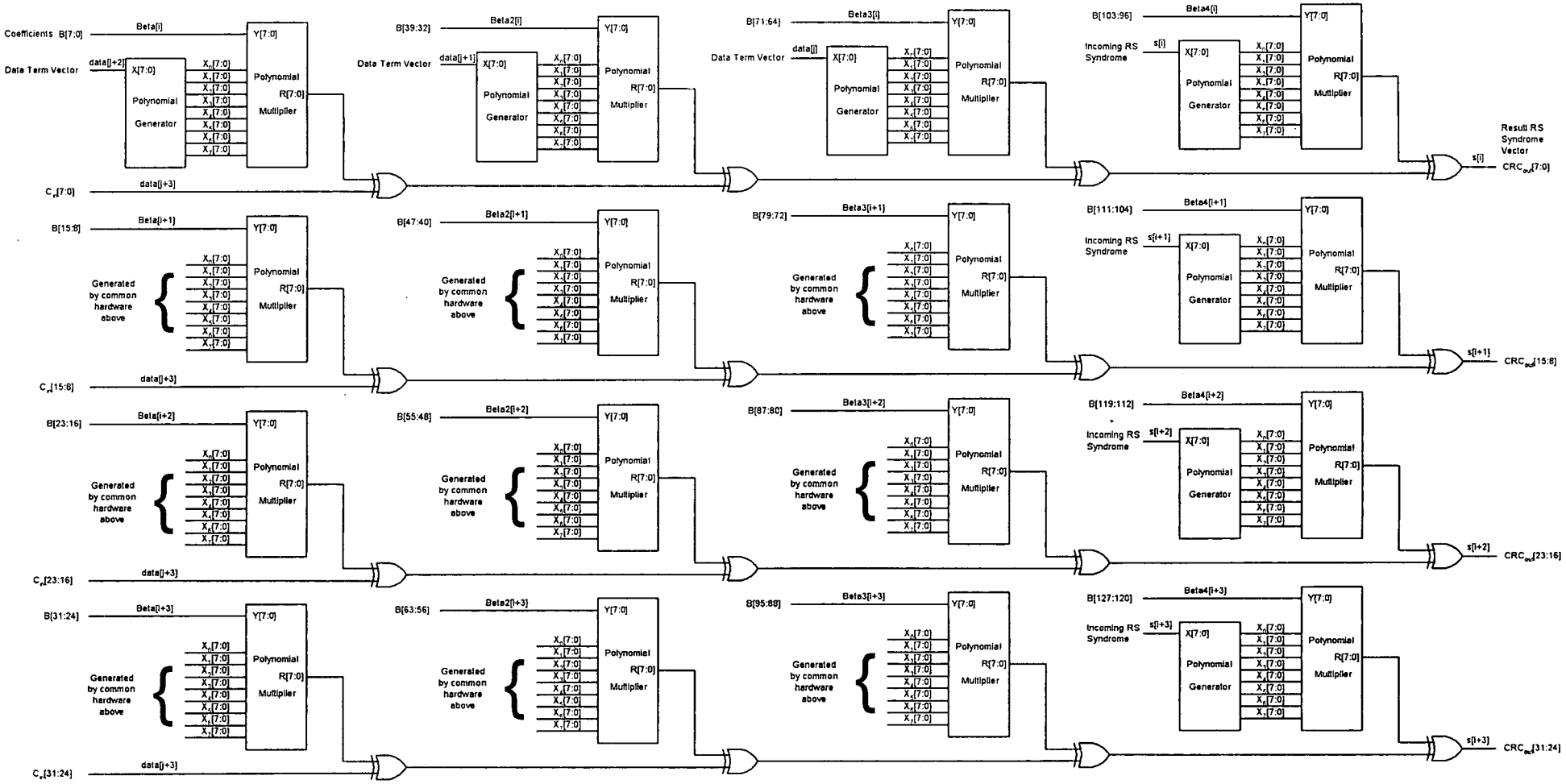
GF Kernel Instruction: c[3:0] = c[3:0] ^ gf_mult (a[3:0], b[15:0])

As used in the example software, a is a set of four byte feedback term and b is a set of sixteen polynomial terms

The set of sixteen polynomial terms should be referenced from a ROM as part of the GF Kernel instruction processor as only a small number of terms are necessary for each Reed Solomon coder type

Note: Byte indicies shown on instruction and bit indicies shown on hardware

Figure 13



GF Kernel instruction: c[3:0] = c[3:0] * gf_mult (a[3:0], b[15:0])

As used in the example software, a is a set of four byte feedback term and b is a set of sixteen polynomial terms

The set of sixteen polynomial terms should be referenced from a ROM as part of the GF Kernel instruction processor as only a small number of terms are necessary for each Reed Solomon coder type

Note: Byte indicies shown on instruction and bit indicies shown on hardware

Figure 14